U.S. UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION

ENTITLED:

MASS SPECTROMETER

Inventor(s):

Robert Harold Bateman
Parkfield House
Parkfield Road
Knutsford, Chesshire
WA16 8NP
United Kingdom

and

Jeff Brown
Dial House
Mottram-in-Longdendale
Hyde, Cheshire
SK14 6LT
United Kingdom

TITLE

MASS SPECTROMETER

5   CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority from United Kingdom patent applications GB-0305541.5, filed 11 March 2003, GB-0323461.4, filed 7 October 2003 and U.S.

10   Provisional Application 60/453,518, filed 12 March 2003. The contents of these applications are incorporated herein by reference.

15   STATEMENT ON FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH
N/A

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

20   The present invention relates to a mass spectrometer and a method of mass spectrometry.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

An orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight mass

25   analyser in combination with an Electrospray ion source is known. It is known to measure the flight time of ions through a flight region of the orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser. As the flight region is arranged perpendicular to the axis

30   along which ions enter the orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser, the time of flight measurements through the flight region are substantially unaffected by variations in the axial velocity of the ions. The decoupling of the axial velocity of the ions from the

35   time of flight measurement results in higher mass measurement accuracy and a higher mass resolving power compared with axial Time of Flight mass analysers used

in conjunction with pulsed ion sources such as, for example, Matrix Assisted Laser Desorption Ionisation ("MALDI") ion sources.

One disadvantage, however, of using an orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser is that the duty cycle for sampling a continuous ion beam in a MS mode of operation is relatively limited in that between 75% and 90% of the ions in the continuous ion beam are not extracted and hence are not orthogonally accelerated from the ion beam. Accordingly, these ions are lost to the system and this reduces the overall sensitivity of the orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser and also results in relatively poor detection limits.

When a pulsed ion source, such as a Matrix Assisted Laser Desorption Ionisation ("MALDI") ion source, is used in conjunction with an orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser the ion loss tends to be even worse. The ions generated by a MALDI ion source will tend to have substantially the same ion energy irrespective of their mass to charge ratio and hence ions will tend to be emitted from the MALDI ion source at velocities which are inversely proportional to the square root of the mass to charge ratio of the ions. Accordingly, the ions generated from a MALDI ion source will tend to become spread out and will become temporally dispersed according to their mass to charge ratio as they exit the ion source. This temporal dispersion of ions according to their mass to charge ratio coupled with the limitation that the extraction or acceleration region of an orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser can only sample a fraction of an ion beam entering the mass analyser at any one particular point in time results in only a portion of

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the total mass to charge ratio range of ions entering
the orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser
being sampled in each extraction pulse.

A known approach which attempts to address this
5   problem is to use a relatively low kinetic energy ion
source (e.g. less than 100 eV) and to collisionally cool
the ions. This process effectively transforms a pulse
of ions into a pseudo-continuous beam of ions which is
more suited for use with an orthogonal acceleration Time
10   of Flight mass analyser. However, this approach is not
completely effective since the pulse of ions is not
transformed into a truly continuous beam. Collisional
cooling of the ions can also cause problems since the
collision gas may react with the analyte ions and form
15   chemical adduct ions. Furthermore, the matrix used with
MALDI ion sources tends to generate a significant amount
of chemical noise which reduces the ion detection limit.

A known arrangement comprising a MALDI ion source,
a collision or fragmentation cell and an orthogonal
20   acceleration Time of Flight mass spectrometer has,
however, been found to be advantageous when the mass
spectrometer is operated in a MS/MS mode of operation.
Ions accelerated with constant energy from the ion
source will travel with velocities inversely
25   proportional to the square root of their mass to charge
ratio. In a MS mode of operation only ions having
substantially the same mass to charge ratio or ions
having a relatively narrow range of mass to charge
ratios will arrive at the extraction or acceleration
30   region of the orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight
mass analyser at substantially the same time and hence
will be pulsed into the flight region of the mass
analyser. In contrast in a MS/MS mode of operation

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fragment ions formed, for example, in a collision cell
downstream of the ion source and upstream of the
orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight extraction or
acceleration region will have substantially the same
5   velocity as that of their corresponding parent ions.
Accordingly, in a MS/MS mode of operation all the
fragment ions of a particular parent ion will arrive at
the extraction or acceleration region of an orthogonal
acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser together with
10   any corresponding unfragmented parent ions at
substantially the same time. The time at which the
fragment ions will arrive at the extraction or
acceleration region will also be substantially the same
time that the corresponding parent ion would have
15   arrived at the extraction or acceleration region if the
corresponding parent ion had not fragmented. Therefore,
the mass spectra recorded when the mass spectrometer is
operated in a MS/MS mode of operation will
advantageously include just a narrow range of parent
20   ions and all the fragment ions from those particular
parent ions.

It is desired to provide an improved mass
spectrometer and in particular to provide a mass
spectrometer which enables a pulsed ion source to be
25   operated efficiently in conjunction with a Time of
Flight mass analyser in a MS mode of operation.

It is also desired to provide a mass spectrometer
which has a high duty cycle in a MS mode of operation.

30   SUMMARY
According to an aspect of the present invention
there is provided a mass spectrometer comprising a first
electric field region and a Time of Flight mass analyser

comprising an extraction or acceleration region. In a mode of operation a group of ions having substantially different mass to charge ratios is arranged to pass through the first electric field region, wherein a first

5   electric field which varies with time is applied across at least a portion of the first electric field region such that at least some ions having substantially different mass to charge ratios are arranged to arrive at the extraction or acceleration region at

10   substantially the same first time.

At least 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95% or substantially 100% of the ions in the group of ions are preferably arranged to arrive at the extraction or

15   acceleration region at substantially the same first time.

In a preferred embodiment the group of ions have a range of mass to charge ratios, wherein the range is preferably at least 10, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300,

20   350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 650, 700, 750, 800, 850, 900, 950, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2500, 3000, 3500, 4000, 4500, 5000, 5500, 6000, 6500, 7000, 7500, 8000, 8500, 9000, 9500 or 10000 mass to charge ratio units.

25   In the preferred embodiment at least 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95% or substantially 100% of the ions arriving at the extraction or acceleration region at substantially the same first time are subsequently

30   extracted or accelerated from the extraction or acceleration region.

According to a preferred embodiment in use at least some ions having a first mass to charge ratio enter the

first electric field region with a first initial velocity and exit the first electric field region with a first final velocity and wherein in use at least some ions having a second different mass to charge ratio

5   enter the first electric field region with a second initial velocity and exit the first electric field region with a second final velocity, wherein the first initial velocity is greater than the second initial velocity and the first final velocity is less than the

10   second final velocity.

According to a preferred embodiment ions having different mass to charge ratios enter in use the first electric field region with various initial velocities and exit the first electric field region with various

15   final velocities, wherein the ions having the fastest initial velocities are the ions which have the slowest final velocities.

According to a preferred embodiment ions having different mass to charge ratios enter in use the first

20   electric field region with various initial velocities and exit the first electric field region with various final velocities, wherein the ions having the slowest initial velocities are the ions which have the fastest final velocities.

25   In a particularly preferred embodiment, at least some ions having different mass to charge ratios enter the first electric field region with a first range of velocities and exit the first electric field region with a second range of velocities, wherein the second range

30   of velocities is substantially smaller than the first range of velocities.

Ions having a first mass to charge ratio preferably exit the first electric field region before ions having

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a second mass to charge ratio, wherein the first mass to charge ratio is smaller than the second mass to charge ratio. The first electric field may be arranged to cause ions having a first mass to charge ratio to exit

5   the first electric field region at a first velocity and ions having a second mass to charge ratio to exit the first electric field region at a second velocity. The second mass to charge ratio is preferably greater than the first mass to charge ratio. In a particularly

10 preferred embodiment the second velocity is greater than the first velocity. The second velocity may be < 1%, 1-5%, 5-10%, 10-15%, 15-20%, 20-25%, 25-30%, 30-35%, 35-40%, 40-45%, 45-50%, 50-55%, 55-60%, 60-65%, 65-70%, 70-75%, 75-80%, 80-85%, 85-90%, 90-95% or 95-100% greater

15 than the first velocity. According to another embodiment the second velocity may be 100-200%, 200-300%, 300-400%, 400-500%, 500-600%, 600-700%, 700-800%, 800-900%, 900-1000%, 1000-2000%, 2000-3000%, 3000-4000%, 4000-5000%, 5000-6000%, 6000-7000%, 7000-8000%, 8000-

20 9000%, 9000-10000% or > 10000% higher than the first velocity.

In an alternative embodiment the second velocity may substantially equal to the first velocity. According to this embodiment ions may be arranged to

25 exit the first electric field region with substantially the same velocity i.e. a source of constant velocity ions is provided.

In an embodiment the first electric field may be arranged to cause undesired ions such as matrix,

30 background or interference ions to arrive at the extraction or acceleration region at a second different time to the desired ions. At least some of the undesired ions arriving at the extraction or

acceleration region at the second different time are preferably not then subsequently extracted or accelerated into the extraction or acceleration region i.e. the extraction or acceleration region acts as a mass filter such that undesired ions are lost to the system.

In a preferred embodiment at least some of the ions having substantially different mass to charge ratios arriving at the extraction or acceleration region at substantially the same first time also arrive at substantially the same position or location within the extraction or acceleration region at the same first time.

The first electric field region may be arranged between at least a first electrode and a second electrode, wherein in use the potential of either the first electrode and/or the second electrode may be varied with time. The first and/or second electrode may comprise one or more tubular electrodes and/or one or more plate electrodes and/or one or more grid electrodes. In another embodiment the first electrode and/or the second electrode may comprise one or more annular electrodes, one or more Einzel lens arrangements comprising three or more electrodes, one or more segmented rod sets, one or more quadrupole, hexapole, octapole or higher order rod sets, or a plurality of electrodes having apertures through which ions are transmitted in use.

In a less preferred embodiment the mass spectrometer may comprise one or more electrodes arranged within the first electric field region, wherein in use the potential of at least one of the one or more electrodes is varied with time. The one or more

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electrodes may comprise one or more tubular electrodes,
one or more annular electrodes, one or more Einzel lens
arrangements comprising three or more electrodes, one or
more segmented rod sets, one or more quadrupole,

5   hexapole, octapole or higher order rod sets, or a
plurality of electrodes having apertures through which
ions are transmitted in use.

        In a particularly preferred embodiment the
magnitude of the first electric field is varied with

10   time whilst ions pass through the first electric field
region. The magnitude of the first electric field may
be increased with time. Alternatively, or in addition,
the magnitude of the first electric field may decrease
with time. In a preferred embodiment the magnitude of

15   the first electric field varies substantially
sinusoidally or cosinusoidally with time. The term
"sinusoidally" is preferably used generically to cover
any function which varies in a similar manner to a sine
or co-sine wave.

20   In another embodiment the magnitude of the first
electric field may vary substantially exponentially with
time. According to other slightly less preferred
embodiments the magnitude of the first electric field
may vary according to other functions with time and may,

25   for example, vary substantially linearly with time,
according to a square law ramp function with time,
according to a cubic law ramp function with time,
according to a power law ramp function with time,
according to a quadratic or higher order polynomial

30   function with time or according to a multiple stepped
function with time.

        The direction of the first electric field is
preferably in a direction substantially parallel to the

direction of ion travel although in other less preferred embodiments it is contemplated that the electric field could be in other directions. In an embodiment the direction of the first electric field may change whilst

5   ions pass through the first electric field region.

In a preferred embodiment, the length of the first electric field region is less than 1 mm, 1-2 mm, 2-3 mm, 3-4 mm, 4-5 mm, 5-6 mm, 6-7 mm, 7-8 mm, 8-9 mm, 9-10 mm or greater than 10 mm.

10   According to a particularly preferred embodiment the first electric field acts to decelerate at least some of the ions passing through the first electric field region. Alternatively, or in addition, the first electric field may act to accelerate at least some of

15   the ions passing through the first electric field region.

The preferred mass spectrometer further comprises a first field free region arranged downstream of the first electric field region. The first field free region may

20   be formed by (or provided by or within) one or more tubular electrodes and/or one or more plate electrodes. Alternatively, other electrode arrangements may form the first field free region. The length of the first field free region is preferably ≤ 50 mm, ≥ 50 mm, ≥ 100 mm, ≥

25   150 mm, ≥ 200 mm, ≥ 250 mm, ≥ 300 mm, ≥ 350 mm, ≥ 400 mm, ≥ 450 mm or ≥ 500 mm.

In a preferred embodiment a collision or fragmentation cell may be provided in the first field free region. Preferably, the collision or fragmentation

30   cell comprises a gas capillary tube or another form of tubular housing preferably having a relatively small bore. The collision or fragmentation cell preferably has a circular, square or rectangular cross-section and

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preferably ensures that a relatively high pressure gas region is maintained within the collision or fragmentation cell without at the same time leaking too much gas into the differential pumping chamber in which
5   the collision or fragmentation cell is provided. The collision or fragmentation cell preferably does not include any means of radial confinement of the ions i.e. no AC or RF voltages are preferably applied to the collision or fragmentation cell in order to provide
10   radial confinement of ions.

An electrostatic energy analyser and/or a mass filter and/or an ion gate may be arranged upstream and/or downstream of the collision or fragmentation cell. The mass filter may, for example, comprise a
15   magnetic sector mass filter, an RF quadrupole mass filter or a Wien filter.

In a preferred embodiment the mass spectrometer further comprises a second electric field region arranged upstream of the first electric field region,
20   wherein in use a second electric field is maintained across at least a portion of the second electric field region. Preferably, the second electric field remains substantially constant with time whilst ions pass through the second electric field region. However,
25   thereafter the electric field may then increase or vary with time.

The second electric field may cause at least 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% or substantially 100% of ions passing through the second
30   electric field region to exit the second electric field region with substantially the same kinetic energy. Preferably, whilst ions pass through the second electric field region a potential difference is maintained across

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at least a portion of the second electric field region, wherein the potential difference is < 50 V, 50-100 V, 100-150 V, 150-200 V, 200-250 V, 250-300 V, 300-350 V, 350-400 V, 400-450 V, 450-500 V, 500-600 V, 600-700 V, 700-800 V, 800-900 V, 900-1000 V, 1-2 kV, 2-3 kV, 3-4 kV, 4-5 kV or greater than 5 kV.

In a preferred embodiment, the length of the second field region is less than 1mm, 1-2 mm, 2-3 mm, 3-4 mm, 4-5 mm, 5-6 mm, 6-7 mm, 7-8 mm, 8-9 mm, 9-10 mm or greater than 10 mm.

In one embodiment the second electric field is varied with time whilst ions pass through the second electric field region.

In the preferred embodiment the mass spectrometer further comprises a second field free region arranged upstream of the first electric field region. The second field free region is preferably arranged between the first electric field region and the second electric field region. Preferably, the second field free region is formed by (or provided by or within) one or more tubular electrodes and/or one or more plate electrodes. In the preferred embodiment at least some of the ions passing through the second field free region become spatially and/or temporally separated according to their mass to charge ratio. The length of the second field free region is preferably less than 10mm, 10-20 mm, 20-30 mm, 30-40 mm, 40-50 mm, 50-60 mm, 60-70 mm, 70-80 mm, 80-90 mm, 90-100 mm or greater than 100 mm.

In the preferred embodiment, the mass spectrometer further comprises an axial DC acceleration lens arranged upstream of the extraction or acceleration region.

The effective extraction or acceleration region according to the preferred embodiment is smaller than

conventional arrangements. For example, the effective
extraction or acceleration region may be less than 1 mm,
1-2 mm, 2-3 mm, 3-4 mm, 4-5 mm, 5-6 mm, 6-7 mm, 7-8 mm,
8-9 mm, 9-10 mm or greater than 10 mm long. In a

5   preferred embodiment the effective axial length of the
extraction or acceleration region is adjustable. The
extraction or acceleration region may comprise a
plurality of extraction or acceleration electrodes and
the effective length of the extraction or acceleration

10   region may be adjusted by varying the number of
extraction or acceleration electrodes used to extract or
accelerate ions.

The mass spectrometer preferably comprises an
adjustable aperture, shutter or beam stop arranged

15   between an extraction or acceleration electrode arranged
in the extraction or acceleration region and a drift or
flight region arranged downstream of the extraction or
acceleration region. In a mode of operation the
adjustable aperture, shutter or beam stop substantially

20   prevents or attenuates at least some ions which have
been extracted or accelerated by the extraction or
acceleration electrode from being transmitted into the
drift or flight region. The size, area, diameter,
length, width or transmission coefficient of the

25   aperture, shutter or beam stop are preferably
adjustable. In use, at least some parent ions are
preferably fragmented in a fragmentation or collision
cell into fragment ions and wherein fragment ions and
their corresponding parent ions exit the fragmentation

30   or collision cell with substantially the same velocity
and reach the extraction or acceleration electrode at
substantially the same time. In the mode of operation
multiple parent ions having different mass to charge

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ratios and their corresponding fragment ions are extracted or accelerated into the drift or flight region at the same time and the adjustable aperture, shutter or beam stop substantially prevents or attenuates at least

5   some parent ions and their corresponding fragment ions from being transmitted into the drift or flight region whilst substantially permitting or transmitting at least some other parent ions and their corresponding fragment ions into the drift or flight region.

10   The mass spectrometer may comprise an Electrospray ("ESI") ion source, an Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Ionisation ("APCI") ion source, an Atmospheric Pressure Photo Ionisation ("APPI") ion source, a Laser Desorption Ionisation ("LDI") ion source, an Inductively Coupled

15   Plasma ("ICP") ion source, an Electron Impact ("EI) ion source, a Chemical Ionisation ("CI") ion source, a Field Ionisation ("FI") ion source, a Fast Atom Bombardment ("FAB") ion source, a Liquid Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry ("LSIMS") ion source, an Atmospheric

20   Pressure Ionisation ("API") ion source or a Field Desorption ("FD") ion source. In a particularly preferred embodiment the mass spectrometer comprises a Matrix Assisted Laser Desorption Ionisation ("MALDI") ion source or a Desorption/Ionisation on Silicon

25   ("DIOS") ion source. The mass spectrometer may comprise either a continuous or a pulsed ion source.

In the preferred embodiment the Time of Flight mass analyser comprises an orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser. In an alternative less preferred

30   embodiment, the Time of Flight mass analyser comprises an axial acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser.

From another aspect the present invention provides a method of mass spectrometry comprising providing a

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first electric field region, providing a Time of Flight mass analyser comprising an extraction or acceleration region and varying a first electric field applied across at least a portion of the first electric field region.

5   The first electric field is varied such that ions having substantially different mass to charge ratios passing through the first electric field region are accelerated and/or decelerated such that ions having substantially different mass to charge ratios arrive at the extraction

10   or acceleration region at substantially the same time.

In the preferred embodiment the magnitude of the first electric field varies with time whilst ions pass through the first electric field region. Preferably, the magnitude of the first electric field increases with

15   time. In another embodiment, the magnitude of the first electric field decreases with time. In a particularly preferred embodiment the magnitude of the first electric field varies substantially sinusoidally or cosinusoidally with time.

20   According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a mass spectrometer comprising:

a fragmentation or collision cell;

a Time of Flight mass analyser comprising an

25   extraction or acceleration electrode and a drift or flight region, wherein the extraction or acceleration electrode extracts or accelerates ions in use into the drift or flight region; and

an adjustable aperture, shutter or beam stop

30   arranged between the extraction or acceleration electrode and the drift or flight region, wherein in a mode of operation the adjustable aperture, shutter or beam stop substantially prevents or attenuates at least

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some ions which have been extracted or accelerated by the extraction or acceleration electrode from being transmitted into the drift or flight region.

The Time of Flight mass analyser is preferably an
5   orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser.

The size, area, diameter, length, width or transmission coefficient of the aperture, shutter or beam stop is preferably adjustable.

In use preferably at least some parent ions are
10   fragmented in the fragmentation or collision cell into fragment ions and wherein fragment ions and their corresponding parent ions exit the fragmentation or collision cell with substantially the same velocity and reach the extraction or acceleration electrode at
15   substantially the same time. In the mode of operation multiple parent ions having different mass to charge ratios and their corresponding fragment ions are preferably extracted or accelerated into the drift or flight region at the same time and wherein the
20   adjustable aperture, shutter or beam stop substantially prevents or attenuates at least some parent ions and their corresponding fragment ions from being transmitted into the drift or flight region whilst substantially permitting or transmitting at least some other parent
25   ions and their corresponding fragment ions into the drift or flight region.

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of mass spectrometry comprising:
30   providing a fragmentation or collision cell, a Time of Flight mass analyser comprising an extraction or acceleration electrode and a drift or flight region, and an adjustable aperture, shutter or beam stop arranged

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between the extraction or acceleration electrode and the drift or flight region;

extracting or accelerating ions into the drift or flight region; and

5   using the adjustable aperture, shutter or beam stop to substantially prevent or attenuate at least some ions which have been extracted or accelerated by the extraction or acceleration electrode from being transmitted into the drift or flight region.

10   The Time of Flight mass analyser is preferably an orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser.

The preferred mass spectrometer is suitable for being operated in both MS and MS/MS modes of operation and efficiently couples a pulsed ion source to a mass

15   analyser, preferably an orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser. The preferred mass spectrometer enables MS and MS/MS mass analysis data to be obtained with high sensitivity, high mass measurement accuracy and high mass resolution compared with conventional

20   arrangements. The preferred mass spectrometer is able to increase the duty cycle of parent ions being accelerated into a Time of Flight region in a MS mode of operation without needing to collisionally cool ions. The preferred embodiment therefore avoids any problems

25   related to the formation of chemical adduct ions which may be formed during collisionally cooling and hence detection limits are improved compared with conventional arrangements.

The preferred embodiment relates to a mass

30   spectrometer having an improved duty cycle in a MS mode of operation compared with conventional mass spectrometers comprising a MALDI ion source and an orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser.

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The preferred embodiment is also able to record MS/MS spectra and may use a controllable shutter or aperture to improve the specificity with which selected parent ions and their corresponding fragment ions are

5   orthogonally accelerated in the drift or flight region of the Time of Flight mass analyser.

According to a particularly preferred embodiment ions are arranged to enter an electric field region which experiences a time varying electric field which

10   may vary sinusoidally with time. The time-varying electric field is preferably arranged to accelerate and/or decelerate at least some of the ions passing through the electric field region such that the ions transmitted through the electric field region are

15   arranged to arrive at an extraction or acceleration region of a Time of Flight mass analyser region at substantially the same time. The electric field is preferably arranged to vary with time such that ions having different mass to charge ratios are accelerated

20   to kinetic energies which optimise the performance of the Time of Flight mass analyser.

The ions are preferably arranged to have slightly different velocities upon exiting the electric field region such that the ions all arrive at the extraction

25   or acceleration region of an orthogonal or less preferably axial acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser at substantially the same time irrespective of the mass to charge ratio or initial velocity of the ions. Preferably, the time-varying electric field

30   applied to the electric field region may be arranged such that ions which pass through and leave the electric field region at a first time are accelerated or decelerated to a slightly slower velocity than ions

which subsequently pass through and exit the electric field region at a second slightly later time. In the preferred embodiment a field free region is arranged downstream of the time varying electric field region.

5   In this embodiment, the ions which leave the electric field region at the second slightly later time preferably catch up with ions which previously exited the electric field region at the first time.

According to the preferred embodiment,

10 substantially all of the ions from a pulsed source, such as a Matrix Assisted Laser Desorption Ionisation ("MALDI") ion source, may be transported to the extraction or acceleration region of an orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser in a MS mode

15 of operation so that the ions arrive at the extraction or acceleration region at substantially the same time. Advantageously, the duty cycle may be increased in a MS mode of operation to substantially 100% for ions of all mass to charge ratios. Advantageously, in a MS mode of

20 operation very few ions if any are lost to the system. The preferred embodiment therefore represents a significant advance in the art. Preferably, this is achieved by the application of an appropriate time-varying electric field(s) that may be provided in one or

25 more electric field regions arranged close to or, less preferably, actually within the ion source.

Advantageously, the preferred embodiment has the ability to simultaneously record MS/MS mass spectra from multiple parent ions. Fragment ions resulting from the

30 fragmentation of some parent ions by, for example, the process of Post Source Decay ("PSD"), Collision Induced Decomposition ("CID"), Surface Induced Dissociation ("SID") or Electron Capture Dissociation ("ECD") between

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the ion source and the extraction or acceleration region
of an orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight mass
analyser will travel at substantially the same velocity
as their corresponding parent ions. The fragment ions

5   will therefore arrive at the extraction or acceleration
region at substantially the same time as corresponding
parent ions. Parent ions having different mass to
charge ratios and/or different initial velocities may be
subjected to a time-varying electric field such that

10   they arrive at a fragmentation region (i.e.
fragmentation cell) at substantially the same time. The
Time of Flight mass analyser can then acquire a spectrum
of all parent ions and fragment ions with negligible ion
loss. According to this embodiment, the time-varying

15   electric field enables parent ions to obtain
substantially the same velocity irrespective of the mass
to charge ratio and hence the collision energy in the
centre of mass frame of reference will be nearly equal
for all ions. This is advantageous as in Collision

20   Induced Decomposition ("CID") the collisional energy is
better optimised for fragmentation.

       According to the preferred embodiment parent ions
having different mass to charge ratios may be
deliberately arranged to obtain slightly different

25   velocities by the application of the time-varying
electric field(s) such that the parent ions arrive at
the fragmentation region at substantially the same time.
This relatively small spread in ion velocities is
preferably substantially smaller than the spread in ion

30   velocities of the parent ions prior to passing through
the time-varying electric field region.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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Various embodiments of the present invention will now be described, by way of example only, and with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 shows a schematic of a preferred orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser;

Fig. 2 shows an axial Time of Flight mass analyser according to another embodiment;

Fig. 3A shows in simplified form a portion of a preferred mass spectrometer, Fig. 3B illustrates the preferred electric potential profile along the portion of the mass spectrometer at one instant in time and Fig. 3C illustrates an exponential time-varying electric field applied to the time varying electric field region according to an embodiment;

Fig. 4A shows the resulting velocity of singly charged ions as a function of mass to charge ratio for ions having different initial velocities which were accelerated by both a constant electric field and a time-varying electric field according to an embodiment of the present invention, and Fig. 4B shows the resulting dispersion of the ions;

Fig. 5A shows in simplified form a portion of a less preferred embodiment comprising a time-varying electric field region arranged immediately adjacent the ion source and Fig. 5B illustrates the electric potential profile which may be arranged along the time varying electric field region and a subsequent field free region at one instant in time;

Fig. 6A shows the resulting velocity of singly charged ions as a function of mass to charge ratio for ions having different initial velocities which were accelerated only by a time-varying electric field

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according to a less preferred embodiment, and Fig. 6B
shows the resulting dispersement of the ions;

Fig. 7A shows the velocity of singly charged ions
as a function of mass to charge ratio for ions having

5   different initial velocities and having been accelerated
to a constant energy in a conventional manner and Fig.
7B shows the resulting dispersement of the ions;

Fig. 8 shows the electric potential profile along a
preferred mass spectrometer at one instant in time; and

10   Fig. 9A shows a schematic of a portion of a
particularly preferred mass spectrometer, Fig. 9B
illustrates the electric potential profile along a
portion of the preferred mass spectrometer at three
different points in time and Fig. 9C illustrates a

15   preferred time-varying potential having a sinusoidal
profile applied to a field free region according to a
preferred embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

20   A preferred embodiment of the present invention
will now be described with reference to Fig. 1. Fig. 1
shows a preferred mass spectrometer comprising an
orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser.
The mass spectrometer preferably comprises a Matrix

25   Assisted Laser Desorption Ionisation ("MALDI") ion
source 1. Ions 3 may be generated from a target or
sample plate 2 of an ion source 1 and preferably pass
through two separate electric field regions L_1, L_2. The
electric field regions L_1, L_2 may be arranged within

30   and/or downstream of the ion source 1.

The initial electric field region L_1 is preferably
arranged immediately adjacent to the target or sample
plate 2. The electric field maintained across the

initial electric field region L_1 preferably remains
substantially constant with time at least until
preferably substantially all of the ions 3 have passed
through the initial electric field region L_1. The
5   electric field in the initial electric field region L_1 is
preferably arranged to accelerate the ions 3 to a
substantially constant energy. The ions 3 are then
preferably arranged to enter an initial field free
region 8 (or first time of flight region) arranged
10   downstream of the initial electric field region L_1. The
initial field free region 8 preferably acts as a drift
or flight region wherein the ions 3 which pass through
the initial field free region 8 are allowed to
temporally separate according to their mass to charge
15   ratio. The ions 3 then emerge from the initial field
free region 8 at slightly different times and enter a
further electric field region L_2 arranged downstream of
the initial electric field region L_1 and the initial
field free region 8. The further electric field region
20   L_2 is preferably shorter than the initial electric field
region L_1. An electric field is preferably maintained
across the further electric field region L_2 and the
electric field preferably varies with time whilst ions
are transmitted through the further electric field
25   region L_2. Ions 3 which enter the further electric field
region L_2 (at slightly different times) preferably have a
range of mass to charge ratios and velocities.

Ions having a relatively high velocity which arrive
at the further electric field region L_2 before other
30   relatively slower ions will, according to the preferred
embodiment, be decelerated (or accelerated) such that
these ions will then enter and travel through a
subsequent further field free region 9 (or second time

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of flight region) arranged downstream of the further
electric field region L_2 with a slightly lower final
velocity compared with ions which arrive at the further
electric field region L_2 at a slightly later time and
5   with a relatively lower velocity. Ions which arrive at
the further electric field region L_2 at a slightly later
time are preferably arranged to be decelerated (or
accelerated) such that these ions obtain a final
velocity which is preferably slightly higher than the
10   final velocity of the ions which had arrived at the
further electric field region L_2 at an earlier time and
which were the first to enter the further field free
region 9. Preferably, the velocity of ions passing
through the further electric field region L_2 is inverted
15   in the sense that faster ions become relatively slower,
and slower ions become relatively faster. According to
the preferred embodiment ions which arrive slightly
later at the further electric field region L_2 are
preferably arranged to exit the further electric field
20   region L_2 with a velocity which preferably enables them
to effectively catch up with ions which had exited the
further electric field region L_2 before them. According
to an embodiment the ions which initially enter the
further electric field region L_2 may be decelerated
25   relatively severely, whereas the ions which subsequently
enter the further electric field region L_2 may be
decelerated relatively less severely.

      According to a particularly preferred embodiment
substantially all of the ions 3 having different mass to
30   charge ratios passing through the further electric field
region L_2 may be arranged to arrive at, for example, the
extraction or acceleration region 10 of an orthogonal or
axial acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser at

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substantially the same time. Further preferably, the ions 3 may be arranged to arrive at the extraction or acceleration region 10 with substantially the same energy. Further preferably, the ions 3 may also be

5 arranged to arrive at substantially the same relatively small region of the extraction or acceleration region 10 at substantially the same time. According to less preferred embodiments the ions 3 may be arranged to arrive at another region other than the extraction or

10 acceleration region 10 of a Time of Flight mass analyser. For example, the ions 3 may, less preferably, be arranged to arrive at an ion trap, collision or fragmentation cell or another type of mass analyser such as a quadrupole ion trap mass analyser at substantially

15 the same time.

The difference in velocities which is imparted to the ions 3 as they exit the further electric field region L_2 is preferably comparatively small and may depend upon, for example, the relative lengths of the

20 initial field free region 8 and further field free region 9 i.e. the two time of flight regions. For example, if the further field free region 9 is relatively long compared with the initial field free region 8 then the range in ion velocities obtained by

25 the ions 3 as they exit the further electric field region L_2 may be relatively small since the ions which arrive slightly later at the further electric field region L_2 will have a relatively longer time to catch up with the ions 3 which have already entered the further

30 field free region 9 such that all the ions ultimately reach the extraction or acceleration region 10 of the Time of Flight mass analyser at substantially the same time.

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Fig. 2 illustrates how the same principle employed with an orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser as described with reference to Fig. 1 may alternatively be employed with an axial Time of Flight

5   mass analyser.   In an axial Time of Flight mass analyser ions 3 entering the axial Time of Flight mass analyser are pulsed axially by electrodes 5' into the drift or flight region of the axial Time of Flight mass analyser.

According to either embodiment described above, a

10 collision or fragmentation cell 4 may optionally be provided within or as part of the further field free region 9.   The collision or fragmentation cell 4 may be arranged such that in a mode of operation at least some of the ions 3 passing through the further field free

15 region 9 (i.e. second time of flight region) will be fragmented within the collision or fragmentation cell 4 into fragment (or daughter) ions.   The resulting fragment ions will then preferably pass through the remaining portion of the further field free region 9 at

20 substantially the same velocity as their corresponding parent ions 3 were travelling immediately prior to being fragmented.   Similarly, fragment ions formed by Post Source Decay ("PSD"), wherein metastable parent ions spontaneously fragment into fragment ions, will also

25 continue at substantially the same velocity as their corresponding parent ions 3 were travelling immediately prior to their spontaneous fragmentation.   Accordingly, parent ions 3 and any corresponding fragment ions will preferably arrive at the extraction or acceleration

30 region 10 of the orthogonal or axial acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser at substantially the same time. When the ions 3 arrive at the extraction or acceleration region 10, electrodes 5,5' preferably arranged adjacent

the extraction or acceleration region 10 are preferably
pulsed or otherwise energised in order to extract or
accelerate ions 3 into the drift or flight region of the
orthogonal or axial acceleration Time of Flight mass
5   analyser.

The orthogonal or axial acceleration Time of Flight
mass analyser preferably comprises an ion mirror or
reflectron 6 and an ion detector 7 for detecting ions 3.
The ion detector 7 preferably comprises a microchannel
10   plate ion detector although other types of ion detector
may less preferably be employed. Mass spectra are
preferably recorded by the ion detector 7. In one mode
of operation the mass spectra will preferably include
parent ions and any corresponding fragment ions
15   produced, for example, by Post Source Decay or by
Collisionally Induced Dissociation due to fragmentation
of the parent ions within a collision or fragmentation
cell 4. In order to fragment ions 3 within the
collision or fragmentation cell 4 the ions 3 are
20   preferably arranged to enter the collision or
fragmentation cell 4 with sufficient energy such as to
fragment upon colliding with collision gas molecules
which may be provided in the collision or fragmentation
cell 4.

25   The collision energy in the centre of mass
reference frame (E_{com}) is:

$$E_{com} = \frac{M_t}{(M_p + M_t)} E_{lab}$$

30   wherein E_{lab} is the kinetic energy in the laboratory
frame of reference for the parent ion, M_p is the mass of

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the parent ion and M_t is the mass of the neutral target collision gas molecule.

If the parent ions have a constant velocity then the kinetic energy of each parent ion in the laboratory

5   frame of reference E_{lab} equals the mass of the parent ion M_p multiplied by a constant k. Hence:

$$E_{com} = \frac{kM_t M_p}{M_p + M_t}$$

10   Accordingly, if the mass of the parent ion M_p is much greater than the mass of the collision gas molecule M_t then the collisional energy in the centre of mass frame E_{com} is approximately kM_t (which is approximately constant). High energy collisions may be generated

15   using a collision gas such as xenon (M_t = 127) and low energy collisions may be generated using a collision gas such as helium (M_t = 4).

According to another embodiment ions 3 may be generated from a target or sample plate 2 of a Matrix

20   Assisted Laser Desorption Ionisation ("MALDI") ion source 1 and then be accelerated to a substantially constant energy through the use of one or more constant electric fields such that the ions 3 emitted from the ion source 1 preferably have substantially the same

25   energy (e.g. 800 eV). The energetic parent ions may then be arranged to fragment upon colliding with collision gas molecules in a collision or fragmentation cell. An ion velocity selector (e.g. a timed ion gate) may be programmed to transmit parent (and corresponding

30   fragment) ions having a specific velocity such that they are onwardly transmitted to the extraction or acceleration region 10 of the Time of Flight mass

analyser. The extraction or acceleration region 10 of the Time of Flight mass analyser may itself alternatively/additionally act as a velocity or mass to charge ratio selector i.e. mass filter.

5   After ions have been injected into the drift or flight region of the Time of Flight mass analyser, ions will arrive at the ion detector 7 at a time inversely proportional to their mass to charge ratio. The resulting mass spectrum may include one or more selected

10   (or otherwise) parent ion or ions and any corresponding fragment ions created by Post Source Decay ("PSD") of the corresponding parent ions and/or by Collisionally Induced Dissociation of corresponding parent ions in the collision or fragmentation cell 4. Fragment ions

15   created by other mechanisms may also be present.

Fig. 3A illustrates in simplified form the electric and field free regions according to a preferred embodiment. As discussed above, a collision or fragmentation cell 4 may be provided but is not shown in

20   Fig. 3A for ease of illustration purposes only. Ions 3 are preferably generated at the surface of a target or sample plate 2 of an ion source 1 which is preferably a Matrix Assisted Laser Desorption Ionisation ("MALDI") ion source 1. The ions 3 are then preferably

25   accelerated by an initial electric field which is maintained across an initial electric field region L_1. The electric field preferably remains substantially constant whilst ions are transmitted through the initial electric field region L_1. The ions 3 are preferably

30   accelerated into an initial field free region 8 (or first time of flight region). As the ions 3 pass through the initial electric field region L_1 they are preferably accelerated so that they acquire

substantially the same energy.

Once the ions 3 have entered the initial field free region 8 with substantially the same energy then the ions 3 will continue with velocities which are inversely

5   proportional to the square root of their mass to charge ratio. The ions 3 will therefore preferably become temporally separated according to their mass to charge ratio within the initial field free region 8. The ions 3 then exit the initial field free region 8 and

10   preferably enter a further electric field region L_2. Since the ions 3 will have become temporally separated within the initial field free region 8, ions of relatively low mass to charge ratio will exit the initial field free region 8 before ions having

15   relatively higher mass to charge ratios.

The electric field arranged in the further electric field region L_2 is preferably arranged to vary with time such that the kinetic energy of the ions 3 leaving the further electric field region L_2 (and which subsequently

20   enter a further field free region 9 or second time of flight region) is approximately proportional to the mass to charge ratio of those ions 3. This may be achieved by varying one or both of the potentials at which the initial 8 and further 9 field free regions are

25   maintained. The potentials may be varied either independently or both together so that a desired time-varying electric field follows an appropriate time dependant function. For example, a sinusoidal, linear, square, cubic or stepped time dependant electric field

30   may effectively be arranged to be provided across the further electric field region L_2.

If the further electric field region L_2 were not provided, then the ions 3 would have a transit time to

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the extraction or acceleration region 10 of the Time of Flight mass analyser which would be proportional to the inverse of their velocity (and hence would be approximately proportional to the square root of their

5   mass to charge ratio). Therefore, by accelerating the ions 3 in the further electric field region L_2 through a potential difference which, for example, varies according to an appropriately weighted square law with time or which more preferably varies substantially

10   sinusoidally with time as the ions 3 enter and pass through the further electric field region L_2, the ions 3 can be arranged to enter and pass through the further field free region 9 (i.e. second time of flight region) with slightly different velocities. Accordingly, all

15   the ions 3 can be arranged to arrive at the extraction or acceleration region 10 of the Time of Flight mass analyser at essentially the same time.

The velocity of ions having relatively higher mass to charge ratios may according to an embodiment be

20   slightly increased relative to the velocity of ions having relatively lower mass to charge ratios. Arranging for the ions 3 to have slightly different velocities as they pass through the further field free region 9 ensures that ions having relatively higher mass

25   to charge ratios will begin to catch up with ions having relatively lower mass to charge ratios which have already entered the further field free region 9. This may be achieved, for example, by increasing the power of the time dependent electric field E_2 applied across the

30   further electric field region L_2 with time. It is also contemplated that the time varying electric field E_2 may less preferably comprise a pulsed electric field and the frequency of the pulses may be increased with time.

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Advantageously, ions 3 having different mass to charge ratios and/or different velocities upon entering the further electric field region L_2 may nonetheless be arranged to arrive substantially simultaneously at the

5   same portion of an extraction or acceleration region 10 of a Time of Flight mass analyser with the result that a significant improvement in duty cycle can be obtained in a MS mode of operation. Indeed, a duty of cycle of substantially 100% is achievable according to the

10   preferred embodiment in a MS mode of operation.

Fig. 3B shows the electric potentials V_1, V_2, V_3 at which the target or sample plate 2, the initial field free region 8 and the further field free region 9 respectively may be maintained at one instant in time

15   according to an embodiment. The electric potentials V_1, V_2, V_3 are preferably applied such that the electric field E_1 applied across the initial electric field region L_1 remains substantially constant with time, preferably at least until substantially all of the ions 3 have

20   passed into the initial field free region 8. In contrast, the electric field E_2 applied across the further electric field region L_2 preferably varies with time whilst ions pass through the further electric field region L_2. The electric field strength E_1 of the

25   electric field in the initial electric field region L_1 having a length d_1 is given by:

$$E_1 = \frac{(V_1 - V_2)}{d_1}$$

30   wherein V_1 is the potential of the target or sample plate 2 and V_2 is the potential at which the initial field free region 8 is maintained.

The electric field strength E_2 in the further electric field region L_2 having a length d_2 is given by:

$$E_2 = \frac{(V_2 - V_3)}{d_2}$$

5

wherein V_3 is the potential at which the further field free region 9 is maintained.

The further electric field E_2 is preferably varied with time by either varying the potential V_3 at which the

10   further field free region 9 is maintained with time and maintaining the potential V_1 and/or potential V_2 constant, or by varying the potential V_1 and/or potential V_2 with time and maintaining the potential V_3 constant. Alternatively, in a less preferred embodiment the

15   potential V_1 and/or the potential V_2 and/or the potential V_3 may be varied with time to produce electric fields E_1 and E_2 which both vary with time. If the electric field E_1 does vary with time then preferably the electric field E_1 only significantly varies in electric field strength

20   once ions have exited the initial electric field region L_1.

According to a preferred embodiment ions 3 may be caused to arrive at the extraction or acceleration region 10 of a Time of Flight mass analyser at

25   substantially the same time by employing a time dependent potential V_2 and/or potential V_3 which has, for example, a cubic time dependency or which more preferably which varies sinusoidally with time. For example, in one embodiment the initial electric field

30   region L_1 may have a length d_1 of 3 mm and a constant electric field E_1 may be arranged across the initial electric field region L_1 by maintaining the potential V_1

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and the potential V_2 at 0 V and -800 V (DC) respectively. The initial field free region 8 may have a length of 50 mm. The further electric field region L_2 may have a length d_2 of 3 mm and the further field free region 9 may

5   have a length of 97 mm. The further field free region 9 may, according to an embodiment, be maintained at a potential V_3 which is varied with time such that $V_3 = -1.25t^3 - 20$, where t is time in μs. Hence, the electric field strength of the electric field E_2 maintained across

10   the further electric field region L_2 may be given by:

$$E_2 = \frac{1.25t^3 - 780}{d_2}$$

In the further field free region 9 the ions 3 will
15   have a kinetic energy of $q(V_1-V_3)$ electron-volts, where q is the ion charge in coulombs. In the above example ions having relatively low mass to charge ratios which arrive at the further electric field region L_2 before other ions may be effectively retarded by the time-
20   varying electric field E_2 whilst other ions having relatively higher mass to charge ratios which arrive later at the further electric field region L_2 may be effectively accelerated by the time-varying electric field E_2. The direction of the electric field E_2 may
25   therefore change whilst ions are passing through the further electric field region L_2 i.e. the fastest ions may be retarded and the slowest ions may be accelerated.
     Fig. 3C shows an example of a time-varying electric field E_2 which may be applied across the further electric
30   field region L_2. In this embodiment the electric field strength of the electric field E_2 applied across the further electric field region L_2 rises substantially

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exponentially or approximately exponentially with time.
The electric field E_2 may, for example, be varied with
time such that the ions which enter the further electric
field region L_2 before other ions may be decelerated

5   whereas ions which arrive in the further electric field
region L_2 at a later time may be accelerated or
relatively less severely decelerated. Accordingly,
preferably at least some ions 3 having preferably widely
differing mass to charge ratios will arrive at the

10   extraction or acceleration region 10 of the Time of
Flight mass analyser at substantially the same time.

Fig. 4A shows the calculated velocity of three
groups of singly charged ions as a function of mass to
charge ratio for ions having initial ion velocities of

15   1, 300 and 750 m/s and having been accelerated by a
time-varying electric field according to the preferred
embodiment. The ions have firstly been accelerated by a
constant electric field E_1 arranged in an initial
electric field region L_1 immediately adjacent the target

20   or sample plate 2 of the ion source 1. The ions have
then been further accelerated by a time-varying electric
field E_2 arranged in a further electric field region L_2
downstream of the constant electric field E_1.

Fig. 4B shows the displacement or dispersement of

25   these ions at the time when ions having a mass to charge
ratio of 2000 and an initial velocity of 300 m/s arrive
at the centre of the extraction or acceleration region
10 of the orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight mass
analyser. As can be seen from Fig. 4B, the difference

30   in displacement (i.e. spatial separation) of the ions 3
at the time that ions having a mass to charge ratio of
2000 and an initial velocity of 300 m/s reach the centre
of the extraction or acceleration region 10 is

advantageously only approximately 3.5 mm across a relatively wide range of mass to charge ratios and for ions having widely differing initial ion velocities. Such a small spatial separation or dispersion is

5   significantly smaller than the spatial separation or dispersion which would otherwise be observed if the ions were accelerated to a constant energy and were then passed directly to an extraction or acceleration region in a conventional manner, i.e. without passing the ions

10   through a time-varying electric field region L_2 according to the preferred embodiment.

Although a cubic time dependent electric field has been described according to an embodiment, further or different time-varying functions may be employed by

15   varying the potentials V_1, V_2, V_3 as desired. For example, one or more different or more complex time-varying voltages may be applied to components of the mass spectrometer. For example, the time varying electric field E_2 may be provided by one or more voltages having,

20   for example, an exponential ramp function $V(t) = a.[\exp^{}((t-t_0)/b) - c]$, a linear ramp function $V(t) = a.(t-t_0) + b$, a square law ramp function $V(t) = a.[(t-t_0)^2] + b$, a cubic law ramp function $V(t) = a.(t-t_0)^3 + b$, a power law ramp function $V(t) = a.(t-t_0)^b$, a sinusoidal

25   function $V(t) = a + b.\cos[c(t-t_0) + d]$, a quadratic or higher order polynomial function $V(t) = a + b(t-t_0) + c(t-t_0)^2 + d(t-t_0)^3$ or multiple stepped functions, wherein a, b, c, d and t_o are constants. The potential functions preferably vary with time such that they provide an accelerating field and/or

30   decelerating field for ions passing through the electric field region L_2. The electric fields may also comprise either homogeneous or heterogeneous electric fields E_1, E_2 or a combination of both.

Fig. 5A illustrates a less preferred embodiment wherein ions 3 pass from a target or sample plate 2 of an ion source 1 to the extraction or acceleration region 10 via a single electric field region L_1. A time-varying

5　electric field E_1 is preferably arranged to be provided in the electric field region L_1. Ions 3 are generated at the target or sample plate 2 of the ion source 1 which is preferably a Matrix Assisted Laser Desorption Ionisation ("MALDI") ion source. The electric field

10　region L_1 is preferably arranged immediately adjacent to and preferably downstream of the target or sample plate 2. The electric field E_1 arranged in the electric field region L_1 preferably accelerates and/or decelerates at least some of the ions 3 generated at the target or

15　sample plate 2 and the ions 3 then preferably pass into a field free region 9'. The field free region 9' preferably continues to the extraction or acceleration region 10 of the Time of Flight mass analyser. Fig. 5B illustrates an example of the electric potential profile

20　which may be provided in the portion of the Time of Flight mass analyser from the target or sample plate 2 to the centre of the extraction or acceleration region 10 at a point in time. The potential V_1 at which of the target or sample plate 2 is maintained and/or the

25　potential V_2 at which the field free region 9' is maintained may be varied with time in order to produce a time-varying electric field E_1 which is then experienced by ions emitted from the sample or target plate 2.

Although in the above embodiments a time varying

30　electric field E_1, E_2 may be generated by varying the potential V_1, V_2, V_3 applied to the field free region(s) (i.e. time of flight region(s)) and/or the target or sample plate 2, according to other embodiments it is

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contemplated that one or more electrodes may be arranged
in the electric field region(s) L_1, L_2 in order to produce
the desired electric field E_1, E_2.

In a preferred embodiment the time-varying electric

5   field E_1 which accelerates and/or decelerates ions 3
varies either substantially exponentially or
substantially sinusoidally in time. This may be
achieved by maintaining a potential difference across
the electric field region L_1 which varies exponentially

10   or sinusoidally with time. An example of such an
embodiment is described below.

An exponential or sinusoidal electric field may be
provided, for example, in the further electric field
region L_2 of the embodiment shown and described in

15   relation to Figs. 1, 2 and 3A or in the single electric
field region L_1 of the embodiment shown and described in
relation to Fig. 5A. The following example of an
exponential electric field is described with reference
to the single electric field region L_1 shown in Fig. 5A.

20   The potential difference across the time-varying
electric field region L_1 is given by:

$$V_1 - V_2 = V_0 \left(\exp\left(\frac{t}{t_c} \right) - 1 \right)$$

25   where V_0 is a constant and t_c is a time constant.

Therefore, the linear electric field E_1 that is
present across the length of the electric field region L_1
at a time t is given by:

30   $$E_1 = \frac{V_0}{d_1} \left(\exp\left(\frac{t}{t_c} \right) - 1 \right)$$

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The acceleration (acc) of an ion of given mass to charge ratio m/z at a time t in the time-varying electric field E_1 is approximated as follows (after approximating to a slightly non-zero starting electric field):

$$acc = \frac{q}{m} \cdot \frac{V_0}{d_1} \exp\left(\frac{t}{t_c}\right)$$

where q is the charge on the ion.

Integrating the acceleration with respect to time gives the velocity (vel) of an ion at time t:

$$vel = \frac{q}{m} \cdot \frac{V_0 t_c}{d_1} \exp\left(\frac{t}{t_c}\right) + C_1$$

where C_1 is a constant.

Integrating the velocity with respect to time gives the displacement x of the ion at time t:

$$x = \frac{q}{m} \cdot \frac{V_0 t_c^{\,2}}{d_1} \exp\left(\frac{t}{t_c}\right) + C_1 \cdot t + C_2$$

where C_2 is another constant.

If it is assumed that the initial axial ion velocity and the initial ion displacement x are zero, then the constants of integration C_1 and C_2 are negligible. Therefore, solving for the time of flight t_1 over the length d_1 of the electric field region L_1 gives:

$$t_1 = \ln\left(\frac{m}{q} \cdot \frac{d_1^{\,2}}{V_0 t_c^{\,2}}\right) \cdot t_c$$

Substitution of the time of flight t_1 into the above equation for the velocity of an ion gives the velocity

5   (vel_ffr) of an ion within the field free region 9'
arranged between the time varying electric field region
L_1 and the centre of the extraction region 10. The
velocity vel_ffr of an ion in the field free region 9'
is independent of the mass to charge ratio and is given

10   by:

$$vel\_ffr = \frac{L_1}{t_c}$$

Hence, under these approximations the velocity

15   vel_ffr of an ion in the field free region 9' is
independent of the mass to charge ratio of the ion.
Therefore all ions 3, irrespective of their mass to
charge ratio, will have the same time of flight from the
exit of the time-varying electric field region L_1 to the

20   extraction or acceleration region 10. Accordingly, all
the ions 3 will arrive at the extraction or acceleration
region 10 at substantially the same time.

However, according to a more detailed mathematical
analysis allowing for initial ion velocities and a zero

25   starting electric field, all of the ions 3 do not
necessarily have the same time of flight from the exit
of the time-varying electric field region L_1 to the
extraction or acceleration region 10 but may have
considerable differences in velocity and energy, as

30   shown in Figs. 6A and 6B and as will be described in
more detail below. Despite this, the spatial separation

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or dispersion of the ions 3 at the extraction or
acceleration region 10 of the Time of Flight mass
analyser will still be significantly smaller than the
spatial separation or dispersion inherent with a
5   conventional mass analyser wherein ions are simply
accelerated from the ion source to the extraction or
acceleration region 10 using just a constant electric
field.

Fig. 6A shows the calculated velocity of three
10   groups of singly charged ions as a function of mass to
charge ratio for ions having initial ion velocities of
1, 300 and 750 m/s and having been accelerated just by a
time-varying electric field according to a less
preferred embodiment. In this simulation the length d_1
15   of the time-varying electric field region L_1 was 3 mm,
the length of the single field free region 9' (or single
time of flight region) was 150 mm and the time constant
t_c was 0.29 µs. Accordingly, the potential difference
across the electric field region L_1 was V_1-V_2 =
20   exp(t/0.29)-1, where t is the time in µs.

Fig. 6B shows the displacement or dispersement of
these ions 3 at the time when ions having a mass to
charge ratio of 2000 and an initial velocity of 300 m/s
arrive at the centre of the extraction or acceleration
25   region 10 of the orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight
mass analyser. As can be seen from Fig. 6B, the
difference in displacement (i.e. spatial separation) of
the ions 3 at the time that ions having a mass to charge
ratio of 2000 and an initial velocity of 300 m/s reach
30   the centre of the extraction or acceleration region 10
is approximately 93 mm across a relatively wide range of
mass to charge ratios and widely differing initial ion

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velocities. The spatial separation or dispersant of the ions 3 at the extraction or acceleration region 10 of the Time of Flight mass analyser in this less preferred embodiment is larger than that of the preferred

5   embodiment. However, the separation or dispersement is still significantly smaller (e.g. about half) than the spatial separation or dispersement observed using a conventional mass analyser wherein the ion source accelerates ions to the extraction region or

10 acceleration region using only a constant electric field.

Fig. 7A shows the calculated velocity of three groups of singly charged ions as a function of mass to charge ratio for ions having initial ion velocities of

15 1, 300 and 750 m/s. The ions have been accelerated in accordance with conventional techniques by only using a constant electric field. A potential difference of 800 V was simulated between the target or sample plate of the ion source and the field free region in order to

20 simulate the acceleration of the ions to a constant energy of 800 eV. Accordingly, the velocities of the ions will be inversely proportional to the square root of their mass to charge ratios.

Fig. 7B shows the displacement of these ions at the

25 time when ions having a mass to charge ratio of 2000 and an initial velocity of 300 m/s arrive at the centre of the extraction or acceleration region of the orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser. As can be determined from Fig. 7B, the difference in displacement

30 (i.e. spatial separation) of the ions at the time that ions having a mass to charge ratio of 2000 and an initial velocity of 300 m/s reach the centre of the extraction or acceleration region is approximately 194

mm across a relatively wide range of mass to charge
ratios and widely differing initial ion velocities.
This is a much larger spatial separation than the
corresponding spatial separation or dispersement

5   achieved by accelerating ions according to the preferred
embodiment of the present invention wherein the spatial
separation was only a few millimeters or less.
Therefore, it will be appreciated that with a
conventional mass analyser the duty cycle in a MS mode

10   of operation will be relatively poor.

Fig. 8 shows an example of the electric potential
profile across a mass spectrometer according to the
preferred embodiment at one instant in time. The mass
spectrometer may be considered to comprise a first

15   section 11 (comprising an ion source 1 and an
acceleration means) and a second section 12 (comprising
an orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser
12 having a reflectron 6). The ion source 1 preferably
comprises a Matrix Assisted Laser Desorption Ionisation

20   ("MALDI") ion source 1 and generates ions 3 at a target
plate 2 which may be maintained at a first potential V_1.
The ions 3 may pass from the target or sample plate 2
through an initial electric field region L_1 and
preferably to an initial field free region 8 downstream

25   of the target or sample plate 2. The initial field free
region 8 is preferably formed of at least one electrode
which may be maintained at a second potential V_2. The
ions 3 may then exit the initial field free region 8 (or
first time of flight region) and pass through a further

30   electric field region L_2 and then preferably into a
further field free region 9 (or second time of flight
region). The further field free region 9 is preferably
upstream of the pulsed extraction or acceleration region

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10 of a orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight mass
analyser 12. The further field free region 9 may be
formed by one or more electrodes which are preferably
maintained at a third potential V_3. The further field

5 free region 9 may include a collision or fragmentation
cell 4. The potentials V_1, V_2, V_3 may be different and may
be varied with time such that the electric field in the
initial electric field region L_1 and/or the electric
field in the further electric field region L_2 are as

10 desired. The ions 3 pass through the further field free
region 9 and then pass into the pulsed extraction or
acceleration region 10 of the Time of Flight mass
analyser 12 wherein a pulsed extraction potential V_4
causes the ions 3 to be accelerated through an

15 acceleration or flight region of the Time of Flight mass
analyser. The ions 3 are preferably accelerated towards
an ion mirror or reflectron 6 which reflects the ions 3
back towards an ion detector 7.

The ion source 1 preferably produces ions 3 of

20 approximately constant velocity and therefore the
kinetic energy of the ions 3 emitted from the ion source
1 is preferably proportional to their mass to charge
ratio. In an embodiment a specific range of parent ions
having a specific range of kinetic energies may be

25 selected and transmitted using an electrostatic ion
energy analyser, mass filter or ion gate (not shown)
arranged preferably upstream of a collision or
fragmentation cell 4. The energy analyser or mass
filter may be configured to reject low mass to charge

30 ratio (and hence low energy) ions without the need for
the complexity of a high speed matrix suppression lens.
Additionally/alternatively, an ion gate may be arranged
downstream of a collision or fragmentation cell 4.

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Fig. 9A shows a schematic of the electric and field
free regions according to a particularly preferred
embodiment. Ions 3 are preferably generated at the
surface of a sample or target plate 2 of an ion source
5   1, which is preferably a Matrix Assisted Laser
Desorption Ionisation ("MALDI") ion source or a
Desorption/Ionisation on Silicon ("DIOS") ion source.
The ions 3 may be generated at the surface of a target
or sample plate 2 in the ion source 1 by illuminating
10   the surface of the target or sample plate 2 with a laser
pulse or beam from a laser source 13. Preferably, a
mirror 14 is provided to reflect the laser pulse or beam
onto the surface of the target or sample plate 2 in
order to generate the ions 3. In a preferred embodiment
15   the mirror 14 may be adjustable such that the angle at
which the laser pulse or beam is reflected can be
altered. In a preferred embodiment the mirror 14 is
provided in the initial field free region 8 but
displaced from the path along which ions 3 will be
20   transmitted in use.

The ions 3 which are generated at the target or
sample plate 2 are then preferably accelerated by an
electric field which is maintained across an initial
electric field region L_1. The electric field preferably
25   remains substantially constant whilst ions 3 are
transmitted through the initial electric field region L_1.
The ions 3 are preferably accelerated into an initial
field free region 8. In a preferred embodiment the
initial field free region is preferably arranged
30   approximately 8 mm downstream of the target or sample
plate 2, although the separation between the initial
field free region 8 and the target or sample plate 2 may
vary according to other embodiments. As the ions 3 pass

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through the initial electric field region L_1 the ions 3 are preferably accelerated such that they acquire substantially the same energy. The initial field free region 8 is preferably approximately 45 mm in length

5   although the initial field free region 8 may have different lengths according to other embodiments. In a particularly preferred embodiment the initial field free region 8 comprises or is formed by (or within) a substantially cylindrical or tubular electrode which

10 preferably has a window portion to enable a laser pulse or beam from the laser source 13 to pass to the mirror 14.

    After the ions 3 have entered the initial field free region 8 with substantially the same energy the

15 ions 3 will continue through the initial field free region 8 with velocities which are inversely proportional to the square root of their mass to charge ratio. The ions 3 will therefore become temporally separated according to their mass to charge ratio within

20 the initial field free region 8 i.e. the initial field free region acts as a time of flight or drift region. The ions 3 then preferably enter a further electric field region L_2. Since the ions 3 will have become temporally separated within the initial field free

25 region 8, ions of different mass to charge ratios will enter the further electric field region L_2 at substantially different times. The electric field arranged in the further electric field region L_2 is preferably arranged to vary with time such that ions

30 having different mass to charge ratios and which arrive in the further electric field region L_2 at different times will be decelerated (or less preferably accelerated) at different rates. As such, ions 3 having

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different mass to charge ratios may be decelerated (or accelerated) in the further electric field region L_2 such that the ions 3 then enter a further field free region 9 having substantially the same velococity or more

5   preferably having slightly different velocities such that the ions 3 ultimately arrive at the extraction or acceleration region 10 at substantially the same time. The further field free region 9 therefore acts as a second time of flight or drift region. In a preferred

10   embodiment the length of the further electric field region L_2 is approximately 5 mm although this length may vary according to other embodiments.

In the preferred embodiment the further field free region 9 may comprise one or more stack of electrodes,

15   for example ring electrodes, and/or one or more cylindrical or tubular electrodes. In a preferred embodiment the further field free region 9 has a length of approximately 150 mm, although this length may vary according to other embodiments.

20   The further field free region 9 preferably comprises or includes a collision or fragmentation cell 4. The collision or fragmentation cell 4 preferably comprises a capillary or channel having a relatively narrow bore for receiving a gas and wherein in use ions

25   3 preferably pass through the capillary or channel. The capillary or channel may have a square, circular, rectangular or other shaped cross-section. According to a preferred embodiment the capillary or channel of the collision or fragmentation cell 4 has a 1 mm x 12.5 mm

30   rectangular cross-section and a length of approximately 50 mm, although these dimensions may vary according to other embodiments. Preferably, no RF or AC electric fields are provided within or to the collision or

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fragmentation cell 4 i.e. ions are not radially
confined. In the preferred embodiment, the collision or
fragmentation cell 4 may be arranged within the further
field free region 9 and is preferably spaced from the
5   upstream and/or downstream end or region of the further
field free region 9. Insulating material, for example
ceramic material, may be provided radially outward of
the collision or fragmentation cell 4. In a preferred
embodiment, the portions of the further field free
10 region 9 upstream and downstream of the collision or
fragmentation cell 4 may be spaced apart by the
insulating material. In a preferred embodiment an ion
gate 16 or other form of mass filter may be provided
upstream and/or downstream of the collision or
15 fragmentation cell 4. In a MS/MS mode of operation an
ion gate may be used to select and transmit parent (and
fragment) ions having a specific velocity such that they
are onwardly transmitted to (or from) the collision or
fragmentation cell 4 and onwards to the extraction or
20 acceleration region 10 of the Time of Flight mass
analyser. The ion gate 16 may comprise two half plate
electrodes.

In a preferred embodiment one or more grid
electrodes 15 may be provided between the initial field
25 free region 8 and the further field free region 9 and/or
to define the further electric field region L_2. The one
or more grid electrodes 15 preferably have a high
transmission, e.g. at least a 90% transmission and are
preferably substantially parallel to each other if two
30 or more grid electrodes 15 are provided. The grid
electrodes 15 preferably maintain the electric field in
the further electric field region L_2 substantially

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parallel to the axis of the initial 8 and further 9
field free regions.

In a particularly preferred embodiment an
acceleration region L_3 is provided between the further

5 field free region 9 and the extraction or acceleration
region 10. In use the further field free region 9 is
preferably maintained at a potential which is more
positive than that of the extraction or acceleration
region 10 before the extraction or acceleration region

10 10 is pulsed. The potential difference across the
acceleration region L_3 is preferably maintained constant
until at least some of the ions having different mass to
charge ratios have passed into the extraction or
acceleration region 10. The ions 3 are preferably

15 accelerated from the further field free region 9 into
the extraction or acceleration region 10 as they pass
through the acceleration region L_3. The ions 3 may
therefore be accelerated in the acceleration region L_3
such that they arrive at the extraction or acceleration

20 region 10 of the Time of Flight mass analyser at
substantially the same time and having substantially the
same energy. Advantageously, by accelerating the ions 3
through the acceleration region L_3 the length of the
detector plates in an orthogonal acceleration Time of

25 Flight mass analyser may be reduced. The acceleration
region L_3 is preferably relatively short and may have a
length, for example, of 10 mm although according to
other embodiments the length of the acceleration region
L_3 may be different.

30 Fig. 9B shows the electric potentials V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4 at
which the target or sample plate 2, the initial field
free region 8, the further field free region 9 and the
acceleration region L_3 may be maintained at three

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subsequent points in time t_0, t_1, t_2 according to a
preferred embodiment. In the preferred embodiment the
potential V_1 of the target or sample plate 2 and the
potential V_3 of the further field free region 9 are

5   maintained constant with time and the potential V_2 of the
initial field free region 8 (or more accurately the one
or more electrodes forming the initial field free region
8) is varied with time. Preferably, the target or
sample plate 2 and the further field free region 9 are

10   maintained at positive DC potentials of, for example,
+50 V and +25 V respectively. The target or sample
plate 2 and the further field free region 9 may be
maintained at other potentials according to other
embodiments. The initial field free region 8 is

15   preferably floated at a negative DC potential of, for
example, -3.9 kV at an initial time t_0. The initial
field free region 8 may be initially floated at other DC
potentials according to other embodiments, for example -
5 kV or -10 kV. A time varying potential is preferably

20   applied to the initial field free region 8 (or more
accurately the one or more electrodes forming the
initial field free region 8) to generate a time-varying
electric field E_2 in the further electric field region L_2
by virtue of the fact that the potential V_3 of the

25   further field free region is remained fixed.

It can be seen from Fig. 9B that at an initial time
t_0 when the pulse of ions 3 is generated at the target or
sample plate 2, the initial field free region 8 is
preferably maintained at a relatively high negative

30   potential $V_2(t_0)$. The potential difference generated
across the initial electric field region L_1 preferably
accelerates the ions 3 such that they acquire
substantially the same energy. Once the ions 3 have

entered the initial field free region 8 with
substantially the same energy then the ions 3 will
preferably continue with velocities which are inversely
proportional to the square root of their mass to charge

5   ratio.   The ions 3 will therefore become temporally
separated according to their mass to charge ratio in the
initial field free region 8 which will act as a time of
flight region.   Preferably, once substantially all of
the ions 3 have passed into the initial field free

10   region 8 a time varying potential may be effectively
applied to the initial field free region 8, or more
accurately to the one or more electrodes forming the
initial field free region 8.

Ions 3 of different mass to charge ratios will pass

15   through the initial field free region 8 with different
velocities and hence will emerge into the further
electric field region L_2 at substantially different
times.   As the potential V_2 of the initial field free
region 8 is varied with time so the potential difference

20   across the further electric field region L_2 and hence the
strength of the retarding electric field E_2 in the
further electric field region L_2 will vary with time
since the potential V_3 is preferably maintained constant
with time.   Preferably, the potential V_2 of the initial

25   field free region 8 becomes less negative with time at
least until a time t_1 when substantially all of the ions
3 have exited the further electric field region L_2 and
have entered the further field free region 9.
Substantially all of the ions 3 therefore enter the

30   further electric field region L_2 whilst the potential V_2
of the initial field free region 8 is between the
initial potential $V_2(t_0)$ and the potential $V_2(t_1)$ at the

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time that substantially all of the ions 3 have emerged into the further field free region 9.

As the ions 3 preferably have substantially the same energy and become temporally separated in the initial field free region 8, ions of relatively low mass to charge ratio will exit the initial field free region 8 before ions having relatively higher mass to charge ratios. The ions of relatively low mass to charge ratio will therefore preferably enter the further electric field region L_2 whilst the potential V_2 of the initial field free region 8 is relatively highly negative. At the time when the relatively low mass to charge ratios ions enter the further electric field region L_2 the potential difference across the further electric field region L_2 is therefore preferably relatively high. Accordingly, the ions of relatively low mass to charge ratio will experience a relatively high strength retarding electric field in the further electric field region L_2 and hence these ions will be decelerated at a relatively high rate before they enter the further field free region 9 and pass therethrough at a constant velocity. Ions of relatively high mass to charge ratio will enter the further electric field region L_2 at a later time than the ions of relatively low mass to charge ratio. At this relatively later time the potential V_2 of the initial field free region 8 will preferably be less negative than the potential V_2 at the time when ions of relatively low mass to charge ratio entered into and passed through the further electric field region L_2. During the time when the ions having the highest mass to charge ratio enter into and pass through the further electric field region L_2 the potential difference across the further electric field

region L_2 will therefore be relatively less negative. Accordingly, ions having a relatively high mass to charge ratio will therefore preferably experience a relatively low strength retarding electric field in the further electric field region L_2 and hence these ions will be decelerated at a relatively low rate before they enter the further field free region 9 at a time t_1 and pass therethrough at a constant velocity.

After substantially all of the ions 3 have passed through and exited the further electric field region L_2 the potential V_2 of the initial field free region 8 may continue to vary with time. For example, as shown in Fig. 9C the potential $V_2(t_2)$ at a later time t_2 may be even less negative but since the ions have already exited the further electric field region L_2 the potential $V_2(t_2)$ will have no effect upon the ions.

In the preferred embodiment, the time varying potential V_2 of the initial field free region 8 varies with time such that ions 3 having different mass to charge ratios are decelerated in the further electric field region L_2 by different rates or by different degrees such that ions having different mass to charge ratios arrive at the extraction or acceleration region 10 of the Time of Flight mass analyser at substantially the same time. In the preferred embodiment, the ions 3 of different mass to charge ratios are decelerated to slightly different velocities so that the ions of relatively high mass to charge ratio effectively catch up with the ions of relatively low mass to charge ratio so that substantially all of the ions 3 arrive at substantially the same location within the extraction or acceleration region 10 at substantially the same time.

Fig. 9C shows an example of how the potential V_2 of the initial field free region 8 varies with time according to a preferred embodiment in which the target or sample plate 2 may be maintained at a fixed potential

5   V_1 and the further field free region 9 may similarly be fixed at a potential V_3. In this embodiment the initial field free region 8 is preferably initially floated at a DC potential of -3.9 kV. A pulse of ions 3 is generated at the target or sample plate 2 of the ion source 1

10   substantially at an initial time t_0. At the time t_0 that the ions 3 are generated the initial field free region 8 is maintained at a potential $V_2(t_0)$ which is preferably the DC potential at which the initial field free region 8 is floated. Shortly after the pulse of ions 3 is

15   generated, and preferably at a time when substantially all of the ions 3 have passed into the initial field free region 8 (or as this is occurring), a time-varying potential is effectively applied to the initial field free region 8. In this embodiment the time-varying

20   potential applied to the initial field free region 8 varies substantially sinusoidally with time. Preferably, the time varying potential which is applied to the initial field free region 8 has a frequency of approximately 40 kHz, although in other embodiments the

25   time varying potential may have different frequencies. The preferred range of frequencies of the time varying potential is from approximately 10 kHz to approximately 200 kHz. However, according to other embodiments other frequency time varying fields may be employed. In the

30   preferred embodiment shown in Fig. 9C the sinusoidally time varying potential has a peak to peak amplitude of approximately 2 kV, although it is contemplated that time varying potentials applied to the initial field

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free region 8 may have other peak to peak amplitudes.
In other embodiments, the peak to peak amplitude of the
time varying potential may be larger than 2 kV and in an
embodiment the peak to peak amplitude may be, for

5   example, 3 kV.

In a preferred embodiment substantially all of the
ions 3 have passed through and exited the initial field
free region 8 and the further electric field region L_2 in
less than about 10 μs. For example, in the particular

10 embodiment illustrated with reference to Fig. 9C
preferably all of the ions 3 have passed through the
further electric field region L_2 by a time t_1 which is
approximately 6 μs. Preferably, the ions 3 have
certainly passed through and exited the initial field

15 free region 8 and the further electric field region L_2
before the time t_2 at which the time-varying potential
reaches its least negative value. It is contemplated
therefore that the potential V_2 of the initial field free
region 8 does not need to be continuously varied or

20 cycled with time and in the embodiment shown in Fig. 9C
preferably only a portion of the sinusoidally time-
varying potential waveform up to a time t_1 is or needs to
be applied to the initial field free region 8.

In a preferred embodiment, the electric fields E_1, E_2

25 arranged in the initial and further electric field
regions L_1 and L_2 which may be provided within or
adjacent to the ion source 1 may be controlled using
software and electronics and may be arranged to produce
ions 3 having either the same energy, a desired range of

30 velocities and/or substantially the same velocity.

In another preferred embodiment a range of ions
having different mass to charge ratios of interest may

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be arranged to arrive at the extraction or acceleration
region 10 of an orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight
mass analyser at a certain time whereas other undesired
ions may be arranged to arrive at a different (e.g.

5   earlier or later) time. The ion source 1 may be
arranged to cause the ions of interest to have a
slightly different velocity to the ions which are not
required for analysis (such as matrix ions). In this
embodiment substantially only ions of interest arrive at

10   the extraction or acceleration region 10 of the
orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser at
substantially the same time that an extraction pulse is
applied to the extraction or acceleration region 10.
The undesired matrix or background ions which arrive at

15   a time when an extraction pulse is not applied are not
therefore accelerated into the drift or flight region of
the mass analyser.

Although the preferred embodiment relates to
accelerating ions 3 of different mass to charge ratios

20   to, preferably, to approximately similar velocities
enabling an ion source 1 to be efficiently coupled to an
extraction or acceleration region 10 of a Time of Flight
mass analyser, it is also contemplated that the time
varying electric fields may be suitable for efficiently

25   transporting ions from or between other regions or
devices in a mass spectrometer. For example, ions may
be transported from a 2D or 3D ion trap to the
extraction or acceleration region 10 of an orthogonal
acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser or any other

30   desired region. Alternatively, ions may be arranged to
be transmitted to arrive at an ion trap at substantially
the same time. In one embodiment the mass spectrometer
may comprise an ion source such as a Matrix Assisted

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Laser Desorption Ionisation ("MALDI") ion source 1,
means for collisional cooling ions and ion
transportation means such as an AC or RF ion guide.
Parent ions may be selected using, for example, a
5   quadrupole mass filter or other form of mass filter.
Fragmentation of parent ions may be achieved using a
collision or fragmentation cell with or without RF or AC
containment fields, followed by approximately constant
velocity acceleration of parent and fragment ions into
10   an extraction or acceleration region of a Time of Flight
mass analyser.

Advantageously, because the ions 3 having different
mass to charge ratios may be accelerated/decelerated to
arrive at the desired portion of the extraction or
15   acceleration region 10 at substantially the same time,
the preferred embodiment enables the effective or
required length of the extraction or acceleration region
10 in a MS mode of operation to be shorter compared to
conventional extraction or acceleration regions 10 which
20   are typically 10-50 mm long. The reduced length of the
effective or required extraction or acceleration region
10 enables higher MS/MS parent ion resolution or
specificity when the extraction or acceleration region
10 is used effectively as a timed ion gate or velocity
25   selector. The effective length or size of the
extraction or acceleration region 10 may be shortened
using a switchable mechanical aperture (e.g. a sliding
plate) arranged between the extraction or acceleration
region 10 and the drift or flight region. Reducing the
30   effective size or area of the effective extraction or
acceleration area is particularly advantageous in a
MS/MS mode of operation when a quadrupole or other mass
filter is not used to select specific parent ions for

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fragmentation to increase the specificity with which parent ions and related fragment ions are orthogonally accelerated. The adjustable nature of the aperture allows the extraction or acceleration region 10 to be

5   lengthened again when the mass analyser is operated in a MS mode of operation. In another embodiment the extraction or acceleration region 10 may comprise a plurality of extraction electrode segments. In this embodiment the effective axial length of the extraction

10 or acceleration region 10 may be shortened or varied as desired, especially in a MS/MS mode of operation, by operating only some but not all of the extraction electrode segments.

    Although the above preferred embodiments have been

15 described utilising an orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser, an axial Time of Flight mass analyser may alternatively be used instead according to less preferred embodiments.

    Although the present invention has been described

20 with reference to preferred embodiments, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and detail may be made without departing from the scope of the invention as set forth in the accompanying claims.